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KING, REED & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

STATE CAPITAL.

House Proceedings!

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION PROPOSED!

Salaries of County Officials!

ACTS RELATING THERETO!

[Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, January 20, 1871.

HOUSE.

Mr. MANN, from the Committee on Constitution Reform, reported a bill for the Constitutional Convention, providing for an election on the second Tuesday of June next, for, or against the Convention, the people at the given time to elect delegates; the Convention to be held on the first Tuesday of September, at Harrisburg, and forty delegates at large to be chosen; each elector to vote for twenty. One hundred and three are to be chosen from the Senatorial districts; each single district to elect three; each voter to vote for two. In double districts, each elector is to vote for four; the six highest candidates to be declared elected; the whole Convention to consis of one hundred and forty-three members and to receive pay at the rate of twelve dollars per day, for two hundred days, and five dollars for every day in excess. Ordered printed.

Mr. WHITE presented six petitions from 663 citizens of Allegheny for a local option liquor law. A large number of petitions from the same county, of similar import, were also presented.

Three thousand copies of all mining reports were ordered printed. Adjourned until Tuesday.

SALARIES AND DUTIES OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY OFFICIALS.

The following is the act relating to salaries and duties of Allegheny county officials, offered by Mr. White, on Wednesday last:

AN ACT

Relating to the fees, salaries and duties of county officers in Allegheny county.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted*, That from and after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, all fees allowed by law, and all fines collected, and all services rendered by the Sheriff, the Prothonotary, the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer, the Clerk of the Orphans' Court, the Recorder, the Register, the Coroner, the District Attorney and Assistant District Attorney, in Allegheny county, or by their Clerks or deputies, shall be paid invariably in advance before or at the time of rendering the service, and if any of said officers neglect to require and receive said fees before or at the time of performing said services, they shall be held personally responsible, and shall be required to pay over the same to the County Treasury, as hereinafter provided in the case of fees collected. *Provided*, That this requirement shall not apply to fees chargeable upon the County Treasury.

SEC. 2. That each of the above mentioned officers shall keep a special cash book, in which all fees and moneys received for fees, shall be entered when and by and from whom they are received, or earned, where they are chargeable upon the county, giving the title of the case, for what service and from whom received, and on the first Monday of each and every month after the months of January and July, shall pay into the County Treasury all the money so received during the preceding months, taking duplicate receipts therefore, one of which he shall deposit with the Controller of the county, together with a transcript in detail of his fee cash book for the preceding month, to which he shall make oath that said transcript or schedule contains a list of all the fees and moneys received by him on account of, where the fees are chargeable upon the county for service rendered received or receivable or earned by him during that time, himself, clerks or deputies during the preceding months, and that he has not received and is not to receive from any person or persons whatsoever, for any official services or duty, any other fees, compensation or emoluments, than those entered in said transcript, and it shall be the duty of the Controller to file said receipt and transcript in his office, and to charge the County Treasurer with the money for fees so paid in, *provided* that the Sheriff shall be authorized to receive and retain for his own use, and be allowed by law in all cases where mileage is chargeable.

SEC. 3. The fees paid by any person, in pursuance of this act, shall be taxed in the case, shall be regularly entered in the docket and marked by whom paid, and the party thus paying shall at the time of paying the same, be entitled to recover from the party liable to pay the costs.

SEC. 4. That after the first day of July aforesaid, whenever it shall be necessary for any officer named to advertise in newspapers any sales of real estate according to law, he shall demand and collect in advance from the party or his attorney ordering or requiring such sales, such sum for each one hundred words, or at that rate for any number of words contained in the description of the property to be advertised, as he shall be notified by the publisher to be necessary to pay the expenses of such advertising, and shall enter the sum so received in his fee cash book and pay over the same to the County Treasurer, as fees now paid over, and the bills for publishing such advertisements shall be presented by the publisher or publishers to the controller for settlement, and the controller shall report to the auditor or proprietors of the newspapers in which the sales were published, or one of them, the fact that such sale or sales and publication was made in accordance with law, and that no higher charge was made for said advertising than is herein allowed and charged for ordinary advertising in said paper, and said bills when so settled shall be paid by the county commissioners out of the county treasury, after the first of July aforesaid, shall be inserted in the newspapers selected according to law as the official organ for the legal county advertising, and if there should be more newspapers so selected for such purposes than the number allowed by law to publish sheriff's sales, the controller shall designate the papers in which said sales shall be published.

SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of the Controller to ascertain from time to time the number of words contained in the bills of the Sheriff for each one hundred words contained in the description of the property to be advertised as Sheriff's sales, and for each four hundred number of words, and inform the Sheriff of the amount, which sum so ascertained shall be the sum allowed and paid for the usual long ing and conclusion of such notices.

SEC. 6. Any other legal proceedings or notices required to be published by the said Sheriff, and all legal proceedings and notices required to be published by any of the officers named in this act except where the same is a charge upon the county Treasury, shall be at a rate sufficient to pay for the usual long ing and conclusion of such notices.

SEC. 7. Any other legal proceedings or notices required to be published by the said Sheriff, and all legal proceedings and notices required to be published by any of the officers named in this act except where the same is a charge upon the county Treasury, shall be at a rate sufficient to pay for the usual long ing and conclusion of such notices.

SEC. 8. That all fees allowed by law in all cases where mileage is chargeable.

SEC. 9

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

SATURDAY, JAN. 21, 1871.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 110¾@110⅞.

GEN. NEGLEY has instructed the Military Committee to delay action on the bill to remove the Allegheny Arsenal, in the Senate, until further advisement. This will afford our citizens an opportunity to fully discuss the matter, and our City Councils an opportunity to rescind their former action, or to reassert their desire to have the Arsenal removed.

A MAN by the name of Watson, who was indicted in California for stealing one hundred dollars from a Chinaman, was discharged without a trial, under a recent decision of the Supreme Court of that State, that Chinamen cannot testify against white men. We wonder whether "Bill Nye" had any influence on the Supreme Court of California in making this decision—"which the same I am free to maintain."

WE PUBLISH to-day the bill offered in the Senate by Mr. Anderson, authorizing the choice of female directors of Common Schools. The bill if it becomes a law extends to all school districts in the State, and is not intended to be a local act for Allegheny county. The object intended is, in our opinion, but just, and we hope it may become a law. It is at present an experimental effort in England, but under circumstances that ought not to prejudice our citizens against favorable action on Mr. Anderson's bill.

WE CALL the attention of our readers to two bills published in to-day's issue relative to the reduction of office fees. One is the bill offered by Mr. White, and over which there seems to have arisen some differences of opinion among the membeas of the Allegheny delegation. The other is a bill, at present in the possession of Mr. Humphries who, we understand, intends to offer it at an early day. We have not examined either the one or the other of these bills, having received them too late before going to press, to do so with the care they deserve.

GENERAL PLEASONTON, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, asserts that it really costs more to collect the income tax, than there is made by the tax itself. If this be true, and we think a very slight investigation would determine the matter, why fight over the question of its being constitutional or unconstitutional. What necessity is there for Judge Kelly to bring the opinion of Mr. Evarts before the Committee of Ways and Means. The only inquiry just at this time, ought to be, is General Pleasonton correct in his statement. If he is, then let the law in that respect be repealed at once, as useless, and if for no other reason, oppressive.

THE Beaver *Argus* is evidently not much pleased with Mr. Mackey's election, but lays to itself the sweet balm of consolation that "a bolt similar to the one of last winter would have caused had the Democrats not been in control of the Senate." That is refreshingly cool and frosty even in January. The *Argus* must live in deep political darkness if it has not yet realized that bolts in the Republican party are rather unprofitable movements at any period, whether the situation be critical or otherwise, and that their engineers never prosper more than for the hour, but are, if not truly repentant, consigned to an oblivion out of which they can never be redeemed. Shades of Lowry, Irwin and the other famous bolters of the State! Talk at this date of a bolt in the Republican ranks. Wake up, *Argus*, and live in the times.

GENERAL FRANK BLAIR is to be the next Senator from Missouri. He will be sent to Congress by the Democrats. That much is known of his present, but judging from the many-colored political coat he has worn in the past, no one can say, although Democratic now, what the complexion of his politics will be six months hence. He made a frightfully bombastic speech over Major Pope's resolution endorsing the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments to the Federal Constitution. He favored the thirteenth amendment, but declared the Reconstruction acts unconstitutional, and stated that he fully endorsed them, all that he had said in his letter to Col. Brodhead in 1868. General Blair has thus placed himself on a positive platform, and he will probably remain on it until he thinks he can personally and pecuniarily do better.

CONNECTICUT DEMOCRACY has taken its cue from the late speech of Mr. Vallandigham, on the question of territorial annexation. In the recent Democratic State Convention held at Hartford, a resolution was passed that must have taken an immense deal of time and labor to prepare. If remarkable for nothing else, its construction certainly entitles it to praise for being wonderful. It says:

"*Resolved*, That the Democracy of Connecticut, following in the footsteps of their predecessors, are unalterably devoted to the principle and practice of territorial expansion and the consequent extension of our American inheritance of free, enlightened and constitutional Government; that they are, nevertheless, opposed to any such expansion of the territorial area of the Republic in any direction, north or south, by fraud, violence or intimidation, and that the acquisition of San Domingo, in the manner and by the means now in progress by the President's administration, is justly liable to suspicion, fraught with danger to the stability of our institutions, and meets with our unqualified condemnation."

This is just what we have so frequently declared that, the Democratic party opposed the annexation of San Domingo because it was a Republican movement, and not because it had the slightest objection to San Domingo being annexed. Mr. Vallandigham was the first to call the attention of his party to the fact that it was taking rather advanced ground on the subject, and that if not careful would get into trouble. How soon the warning has taken effect may be judged from the resolution above. It will be seen by that resolution that the Democratic party is "unalterably devoted to the practice of territorial expansion," but it is sternly opposed to the acquisition of San Domingo by the means now in progress. That is, that if the Democratic party were in power it would devotedly advocate the annexation of San Domingo, but being out of power, is found opposed to any means of annexation. It is at all events some satisfaction to know that all the Democratic logic against annexation by reason of the climatic influences, &c., was a mistaken idea, and that San Domingo is properly a subject of annexation—provided it is effected by the Democratic party.

"LET US HAVE PEACE."

Over this phrase of the President, there has been sufficient comment to have made it immortal. It was the concession of an idea that found a resting place in the wishes of almost the whole Republican party. So far from it being a collection of words indiscriminately thrown together and operating mechanically, it was the embodiment of Republicanism. An earnest heart felt the desire to have no more bitterness and strife, and to have all our citizens settle down into peaceful pursuits. It emanated from the highest representative of Republicanism, and was thoroughly endorsed by the party.

Democracy however felt that any such conclusion under a Republican administration would be disastrous to the Democratic party. To round up four or five years of civil war, by a peaceful and prosperous maintenance of the Government would establish Republicanism on a pinnacle of popularity that would place it far beyond the reach of the malign influences of Democracy. This is the whole secret, to the otherwise singular course pursued by the Democratic party with so much persistency. That party has no intention to permit this country to settle down into harmony of feeling between those that have been arrayed in arms against each other. Every effort that can be made to engender discord and dissension is eagerly resorted to, and every attempt on the part of the Administration to adjust all difficulties, has been defeated through the studied efforts of the Democracy.

Had it not been for Democracy, there would have been general amnesty declared long ago. It is responsible not only for the delay, but for all the objections that are now raised against any such measure. It is a worse enemy by far than were the rebels in arms, for its coarse is clothed with deceit and treachery. And this has never more been true with regard to Democracy than just at this time. While ever mouthing over "Let us have peace" it is doing its utmost to prevent such an end being attained. Any journal or any individual who at this late day asserts doubts about there having been, and being, a regularly organized band of assassins in the South, known by the name of Ku-Klux, makes an assertion known to be false when made. The existence of this organization is now a matter of history, and the evidences are unquestionable. Still, the Democratic party, claiming to be law abiding and law loving, are daily encouraging murders by these men. The representatives of that party, at Washington, are trying to prevent any investigation of the fact, and, in a word, Democracy has taken under her broken wing, to shield and guard, a band of men whose highest glory has been, in times of peace, to make wives widows, and little children fatherless.

Had Democratic journals spoken and written in accordance with their pretended desire for peace, they would have denounced these midnight assassins without stint, and without fear. Had they done so, amnesty would have been declared long ago, and they know it well.

The investigation proposed by the President and which has drawn down on his head the maledictions of the Democratic party, is one that every charitable heart should encourage, independent of every party. Democracy could run mad over the neglect of Godon to protect our ministers abroad, but it refuses protection to the women and little children of the South. The first was an attack on Republicanism, and could be entered into with zeal. The last was in favor of discord during the Republican administration and therefore was just as eagerly pursued.

We repeat that the present condition of the country is due solely and entirely to the teachings of Democratic journals, and their continual mouthing over of "let us have peace," is nothing more than hypocrisy. Let our citizens thoroughly understand this matter; let them inquire why it is, Democratic journals and Democratic representatives so very zealously foster the assassinations almost daily occurring in the South; and above all, let Republicans everywhere stand firm for investigations recommended by the President, so that something may be done to protect loyal Southern men, be their color white or black. When this is done, we *will* have peace.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The operations of the Methodist Episcopal Church Extension Society, at its recent anniversary, have since called out a comparison of similar organizations in other churches. In 1870 the Methodist Society raised over one hundred thousand dollars, and aided one hundred and seventy churches, in thirty six States and Territories. The Baptist organization raised in the first thirteen years only thirty thousand dollars, but in 1869 the amount swelled to one hundred thousand, which aided fifty churches in seventeen States. The Congregational Union, established in 1852, raised in 1869 fifty thousand dollars. The Presbyterians in 1869, both branches, raised seventy three thousand dollars, and aided in the erection of one hundred and twenty five churches.

The American Tract Society, New York, propose to increase their newspaper facilities and publish few tracts. They will publish three weekly papers; a very small one, for children, one in the German language, and thirdly, a *Weekly American Messenger*, purely religious, without advertisements, handsomely illustrated, and every way in the Society's best style.

Rev. Theodore B. Lyman, D. D., many years Rector of Trinity Episcopal church in this city, has been elected Rector of Trinity church, San] Francisco, California. He is now on his way to that city, but has not yet decided to accept the election.

The last Presbyterian General Assembly fixed upon and recommended the last Thursday of this month, to be observed as a day of special Prayer for Schools, Colleges, and the youth of that Church. The *Banner* urges particular attention to this duty, as there is great need of prayer for the conversion of the young men in their literary institutions, that the ranks of the ministry, which are so rapidly depleted by sickness and death, may be filled.

In the *Advertiser's Hand-Book*, issued by S. M. Pettegill & Co., New York, some interesting facts are brought out in the table of statistics, in reference to the circulation of religious periodicals, from which we gather the following: Circulation of Episcopal publications 65,000, or one each to 2.82 members; Baptist, 475,000, to 2.37; Presbyterian, 235,000, to 3.33; Roman Catholics, 100,000 to 21.05; Congregational, 130,000, to 2.06; Methodist, Episcopal, 875,000, to 1.44. There are about three hundred religious periodicals with a circulation of over twenty-five hundred thousand copies.

The United Presbyterian Presbytery, of Steubenville, has invited ministers and members of all neighboring churches, to meet in Convention, at Steubenville, Ohio, Tuesday January 24, for Conference and prayer on the Christian Sabbath. The following programme will be enacted:

1. The law of the Christian Sabbath—Discussion to be opened by Rev. D. Carson. 2. Modern errors in regard to the moral obligation of the Sabbath. To be opened by Rev. Charles Beatty, D. D. 3. The proper observance of the Sabbath. To be opened by Rev. J. M. Jamison. 4. The need and methods of Reform—To be opened by Rev. W. S. Moloy. 5. The duty of the State in connection with the observance of the Sabbath—To be opened by Rev. Dr. Williams. The opening speeches will be limited to fifteen minutes, the others to ten.

The *Presbyterian*, in reply to the query whether Dr. Isaac Watts, the celebrated writer of hymns, was a Unitarian, thinks that though he has been claimed by them, there is no evidence to substantiate the claim. No evidence appears either in his psalms or hymns, but the reverse. It gives the following quotation from his prose writings, which would hardly have been expressed by a Unitarian: "There shall we behold Christ our Lord in the dignity of His character as Mediator, in the glory of His Kingdom, *and the all-sufficiency of his Godhead*, and we shall be for ever with Him."

The "Card, Envelope, and Box System," adopted a year ago by the Presbyterian congregation of Bellefonte, Pa., has been a decided success. By these methods, this congregation, comprising two hundred communicants, have contributed during the year to the *spread of the gospel*, two thousand six hundred dollars, and to the *home work*, two thousand four hundred dollars, making altogether five thousand dollars. From the iniation of the system on the 1st of January, 1870, to the end of the year, no person was called upon to contribute to *church work at home or abroad*, and yet the money came into the treasury, though silent and full.

Rev. W. J. Ellis, rector of Christ Episcopal church, Nashville, Tennessee, has tendered his resignation, on the ground that his vestry refused to adopt the free pew system.

The remarkable fact is noted in an eastern exchange, that the Norwegian Lutherans in this country, now number two hundred and fifty congregations. During 1870 fourteen pastors have been ordained, and six new churches erected.

A meeting has been called of the ladies of the Methodist Episcopal churches of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, to meet in the Preacher's rooms, Methodist building, 131 Smithfield street, to arrange for holding a public meeting in the interest of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of that denomination.

It is stated a colony of one hundred and twenty-five Swedish Baptists, having with them a Baptist elder, have settled in Aroostock county, Maine.

It is remarkable that the Congregationalists, who were in such minority in Massachusetts, when the Unitarian split occurred, now have three times as many churches in that State as the Unitarians.

The *Religious Telescope*, organ of the United Brethren, contains quite a list of churches, in which interesting revivals prevail, and also accounts of several church dedications, and the announcement that three other churches will soon be dedicated. These facts indicate a healthy growth in that body.

North Carolina—Present Condition of the "Poor Whites."

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes from North Carolina:

One need not tarry long among these pine lands to discover that there is a large number of whites families without habitual occupation, entirely uneducated and grossly ignorant. They have little property, save their own bodies, own not a foot of soil—their whole estate often not being worth $50. They do not hire out regularly, but only by the day or job, when driven to necessity. Families I have seen within the past week, living in little log or board shanties, having a bark roof shelter from the rain, but with open sides that at night one can readily discern all the movements of the occupants. They have less furniture and means of comfort than the rudest California mining cabin.

They cultivate a few sweet potatoes, peas, and sedge-wort, with perhaps an acre of corn. Sometimes they have a few hogs which they find their living in the woods; and are pretty sure to own a gun and dogs—the men passing much of their time in hunting. Carrying their game to town, it is their chief reliance for buying clothing, whisky and powder. Failing in this, they seek employment more or less for the neighboring and more thrifty farmers, getting for their labor from 25 cents a day and boarding themselves. Farmers do not like to employ them, preferring the black freedmen as more reliable. The poorer class of whites are as superstitious as the blacks, believing in witchcraft, and attributing all bad luck to the agency of evil spirits.

There is, however, a milder class of turpentine farmers, small proprietors of the pine forest lands. They possess more comfortable houses, a few pieces of substantial furniture, a garden, fewer dogs, more swine, and larger fields of corn. Sometimes a family of this class had a few negroes only, who, associating more continuously with their masters, were better informed than the slaves of the wealthier classes. Many are still in the employ of their old masters.

A Prudent Suggestion.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: The fearful calamity at the Ontario wood Hotel, Richmond, Virginia, where at least eight of the inmates of the hotel lost their lives by the fire which destroyed the building, has started suggestions to guard against the recurrence of such disasters. One correspondent suggests that every hotel should have an iron fire escape, and alongsed for the storm-cloud and listened in vain or the rush of the whirlwind and red fire train.

On the banks of the Neil the dark Spanish maiden
Came up with the Chief of the Yamassee raiden.
And the Creole of Cuba laughs out to behold
Through orange leaves shining the broad spheres of gold.

Yet, with dearer delight from his home in the
On the fields of his harvest the Yankee looks forth,
Where crook-necks are coiling and yellow-fruit shines,
And the sun of September melts down on his vines.

Ah!—on Thanksgiving Day, when from East and
From North and from South come the pilgrim and guest,
When the gray-haired New Englander sees round his board
The old broken links of affection restored,
When the care-wearied man sees his mother once more,
And the worn matron smiles where the girl smiled before,
What moistens the lips, and what brightens the eye—
What calls back the past like the rich Pumpkin Pie?

Oh!—fruit loved of boyhood!—the old days recalling,
When wood-crapes were pu pling and brown nuts were falling!
When the crust, fingers were carv d on its skin,
Clearing out through the dark from a candle within!
When we hugged round the corn heap, while heard all in tune,
Our chair a broad pumpkin—our lantern the moon,
Told tales of the fairy who traveled like steam,
In a pumpkin shell coach with two rats for a team:

Then thanks for thy present!—none sweeter or better
E'er smiled from an oven or circled a platter!
Fairer hands never wrought at a pastry more fine,
Brighter eyes never beamed o'er its baking than thine:
And the prayer which my mouth is too full to express,
Swells in my heart that thy shadow may never be less,
That the days of thy joy may be lengthened below,
And the fame of thy worth like a pumpkin vine
And thy life be as sweet and its last summer sky
Golden-tinted and fair as thy own Pumpkin Pie!

A Grape Story.

A correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* writes from North Carolina:

A story of the famous Scuppernong grape is too good to be lost. This grape is a native of North Carolina, the original vine discovered by Sir Walter Raleigh, still stands and bears fruit, so it is said, on one of the small islands of the coast. It is a sweet grape, excellent for eating as well as wine-making. But the story. An old chap planted on a reclaimed swamp a few miles from Fayetteville, sent two boys into the Southern army and thought two younger ones would not be wanted. But in due time the postmaster-officer made his appearance in the town, and these boys, with others, were summoned to appear for examination. They were reluctantly enough. It was the season of Scuppernongs. They resolved to have a good feast of the luscious fruit before they should be sent to far-off battle fields. So, shortly before reporting themselves to the authorities, they bought four quarts of grapes. Each ate his two quarts. Each was, of course, tolerably well filled up—gorged, in fact—protuberant. In that condition they were ushered into the presence of the examining surgeon. They were required to strip to the buff. The quick eye of the disciple of Esculapius detected what he considered an abnormal enlargement. He applied the test of sound. He could easily discern by his ear the fluctuations of internal fluids. "Why," said he, "these boys both have the dropsy." They are utterly unfit for service. Let them go." It is not often that the juice of the grape play a man so good a turn as that. If those boys ever found families, and adopt coats of arms, they surely ought to take nothing but the Scuppernong grape for the purpose.

Moving Feat.

Maiden ladies weighing upwards of two hundred pounds, and dwelling in the house with young married folk, are very apt to think that any laughter or sly chatting among the latter is insidious abuse of them, and naturally wish to be satisfied on the subject. Such a hyperbaryric and morbidly sensitive maiden near Springfield, Ohio, afflicted with just such a pair of wedded lovers. One evening, a week or two ago, the couple sat by their fire with two friends, one a gentleman and the other a lady, and all were laughing and talking as they had a perfect right to do. The maiden heard the sounds of innocent glee, mounted the garret stairs, and prowled with eager ear among the beams above the party's head. She was clad only in her night robe. She made a misstep, her feet touched the lath and plaster, the ceiling gave way, and presently the maiden lady was dangling in mid-air before four pairs of staring eyes, struggling and screaming to be free, but, alas! unable to extricate herself. How long she beat the air the chronicler neglects to tell. It is improbable that she fell through, for, had she done so, her weight must have carried her through the floor, and so she would have failed as successively through all the ceilings to the cellar, and we should have had a report of a frightful earthquake in China. It is hard for a maiden to struggle with the disadvantages of two hundred pounds avoirdupois, not to be sneered at, but even thus curiosity not the less deserves punishment. She never smiled again.

A Young Smoker.

A remarkable instance of early acquaintance with the virtues of tobacco was lately brought under the notice of the Microscopical Society by Dr. Dickson, in a boy three years of age, an in-patient of the Children's Hospital in Great Ormond street. The boy was admitted with marked symptoms of that form of paralysis known as locomotor ataxy, which is extremely rare at an early age, and the peculiarity of his antecedents was that he was an habitual smoker. It appears that he early evinced a remarkable objection to female society, and preferred marching about with his father, who was a gamekeeper, and sharing his comforts, including a short pipe and strong tobacco. When admitted into the hospital an inquiry into the history of the case elicited the fact of his being a smoker; and on testing his prediction in this respect when in the hospital, he exhibited a proficiency in the art which could have only been acquired by assiduous practice; and he preferred smoking the particular vegetable product which is known to the initiated by the name of "shag."

How M. Guizot Won His Wife.

Guizot's courtship and marriage were singularly romantic. At the house of the editor of a periodical for which Guizot wrote, he often met a young lady named Pauline de Meulan, who, like him, supported herself by her pen. Mademoiselle de Meulan fell ill; she was the mainstay of her mother and sisters, and during her forced abstinence from literary labor the whole family were in danger of falling into distress. One morning she received a long paper in a disguised hand, but in a precise imitation of her own literary style, with a note stating that while her illness continued, articles equally suited to the magazine on which she was engaged, would be forwarded to her. When Mlle. Meulan recovered her health, she made every effort to discover her unknown benefactor, but in vain. At length he presented himself; it was the shy, austere man of letters whom she had so often met at the editor's house; and shortly afterward Mlle. Pauline de Meulan became Madame Guizot.

A DIADEM OF GEMS.

From the Leading Poets of England and America.

A NEW SONG BY BULWER.

Joy to him who fairy treasures
With a fairy's eye can see:
Woe to him who counts and measures
What the worth in coin may be.

Gems from withered leaves we fashion,
For the spirit pure from stain;
Grasp them with a sordid passion
And they turn to leaves again.

Fairy treasures are not rated
By their value in the mart;
Deep in secret earth created
For the cellars of the heart.

Dost thou covet fairy money?
Ride but the blossom bells—
Like the wild-bee, shape the honey
Into golden cloister-cells.

Wretched mortal, once invited,
Fairy land was thine at will
Every little star had lighted
Revels when the world was still.

Every bank a gate had granted
To the topaz paven halls;
Every wave had rolled enchanted
From our crystal azure walls.

Now the spell is lost forever
And the common earth is thine;
Count the traffic on the river,
Weigh the ingots in the mine.

Look around, aloft and under,
With an eye upon the cost,
Gone, the happy world of wonder;
Woe, Lly Fairy-land is lost.—[*King Arthur.*

A WINTER SONG.

BY JEAN INGELOW.

Came the dread Archer up yonder lawn—
Night is the time for the old to die—
But woe for an arrow that smote the fawn,
When the hind that was thick untimed went by.

Father lay moaning, "Her fault was sore,
(Night is the time when the old must die.)
Yet, ah, to bless her, my child once more.
For heart is failing, the end is nigh."

"Daughter, my daughter, my girl," I cried,
(Night is the time for the old to die,)
"Woe for the wish if till morn ye bide"—
Dark was the welkin and wild the sky.

Heavily plunged from the roof the snow—
(Night is the time when the old will die),
She answered, "My mother, 'tis well, I go,"
Sparks ed the North star, the wrack flew high.

First at his head, and last at his feet,
(Night is the time when the old should die),
Kneeling I watched till his soul did fleet.
None else shall loved him, none else were nigh.

I wept in the night as the desolate weep,
(Night is the time for the old to die),
Cometh my daughter? the drifts are deep.
Across the cold hollows how white they lie.

I sought her afar through the spectral trees,
(Night is the time when the old must die),
The fails were all muffled, the floods did freeze,
And a wrathful moon hung red in the sky.

By night I found her where pent waves steal,
(Night is the time when the old should die),
But she lay stiff by the locked mill wheel,
And the old stars lived in their homes on high.

EACH AND ALL.

BY RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

Little thinks, in the field, yon red-cloaked clown
Of thee from the hill-top looking down;
The heifer that low in the upland farm,
Far-heard, lows not thine ear to charm;
The sexton, tolling his bell at noon,
Deems not that great Napoleon
Stops his horse and lists with delight,
Whilst his files sweep round yon Alpine height;
Nor knows he thou wast not born to rest
Flies his eye on his prize with a pleased quest,
Thy life to thy neighbor's creed has lent.
All are needed by each one;
Nothing is fair or good alone.

I sought the sparrow's note from heaven,
Singing at dawn on the alder bough;
I brought him home, in his nest, at even.
He sings the song, but it pleases not now,
For I did not bring home the river and sky;
He sang to my ear—they sang to my eye.

The delicate shell lay on the shore;
The bubbles of the latest wave
Fresh pearls to their enamel gave,
And the bleaching of the savage sea
Greeted their safe escape to me.
I wiped away the weeds and foam—
I fetched my sea-born treasures home;
But the poet, unasked, noted the things
Had left their beauty on the shore,
With the sun and the wind, and the wind uproar.

The lover watched his graceful maid,
As 'mid the virgin train she stayed;
Nor knew her beauty's best attire
Was woven still by the subtle choir.
At last she came to his hermitage,
Like the bird from the woodland to the cage.
The gay enchantment was undone—
A gentle wife, but fairy none.

Then I said, "I covet truth:
Beauty is unripe childhood's cheat—
I leave it behind with the games of youth."
As I spoke, beneath my feet
The ground-pine curled its pretty wreath,
Running over the club-moss burrs;
I inhaled the violet's breath,
Around me stood the oaks and firs;
Pine-cones and acorns lay on the ground,
Over me soared the eternal sky,
Full of light and of deity;
Again I saw, again I heard,
The rolling river, the morning bird;
Beauty through my senses stole;
I yielded myself to the perfect whole.

THE PUMPKINS.

[*Written upon receiving the gift of a pumpkin pie.*]

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Oh! greenly and fair in the lands of the sun,
The vines of the gourd and the rich melon run,
And rounded in shape, and the stem and the leaf
With broad leaves all greenness and blossoms all gold.

Like that which o'er Nineveh's prophet once grew,
While he waited to see if his warning would do.
And longed for the storm-cloud and listened in vain
For the rush of the whirlwind and red fire train.

On the banks of the Nile the dark Spanish maiden
Comes up with the fruit of the Tamarind laden,
And the Creole of Cuba laughs out to behold
Through orange leaves shining the broad spheres of gold.

Yet, with dearer delight from his home in the
On the fields of his harvest the Yankee looks forth,
Where crook-necks are coiling and yellow-fruit shines,
And the sun of September melts down on his vines.

Ah!—on Thanksgiving Day, when from East and
From North and from South come the pilgrim and guest,
When the gray-haired New Englander sees round his board
The old broken links of affection restored,
When the care-wearied man sees his mother once more,
And the worn matron smiles where the girl smiled before,
What moistens the lips, and what brightens the eye—
What calls back the past like the rich Pumpkin Pie?

Oh!—fruit loved of boyhood!—the old days recalling,
When wood-crapes were pu pling and brown nuts were falling!
When the crust, fingers were carv d on its skin,
Clearing out through the dark from a candle within!
When we hugged round the corn heap, while heard all in tune,
Our chair a broad pumpkin—our lantern the moon,
Told tales of the fairy who traveled like steam,
In a pumpkin shell coach with two rats for a team:

Then thanks for thy present!—none sweeter or better
E'er smiled from an oven or circled a platter!
Fairer hands never wrought at a pastry more fine,
Brighter eyes never beamed o'er its baking than thine:
And the prayer which my mouth is too full to express,
Swells in my heart that thy shadow may never be less,
That the days of thy joy may be lengthened below,
And the fame of thy worth like a pumpkin vine
And thy life be as sweet and its last summer sky
Golden-tinted and fair as thy own Pumpkin Pie!

JACK AND ME.

BY G. A. BAKER, JR.

[This is, in our opinion, the best of the numberless imitations of Bret Harte which have flooded the newspapers recently, and it is almost the only one which has not mistaken blasphemy for humor.]

Here y'are,—? Black your boots, boss.
Do it just for five cents.
Skine 'em up in a minute.
That is if nothin' prevents.
Set your foot right on there, sir;
T'e mornin's kinder cold—
Sorter rough on a feller
When his coat's a-gittin old.
Well, yes—call it a coat, sir,
Though 'tain't much more'n a tear;
Can't get myself another—
Ain't got the stamps to spare.
Make as much as most on 'em—
That so; but then, you see,
They 've only got one to do for;
There's two on us, Jack and me.
Jim?—Why—that little feller.
With a doubled-up sorter back,
Sittin' there on the gratin
Yawnin' himself—that's Jack
Used to be around se lin' papers,
But one mornin' there was his key.
But he got shoved off the platform
Under the wheels one day;
Yes, the conductor did it—
Gave him a regular throw.
He didn't care if he killed him,
S—me on 'em is just so.
He's never been all right since, sir,
Sorter quiet and queer—
Him and me go together.
He 's what they call cashier—
High old style for a boot-black—
Made all the fellers laugh—
Jack and me had to take it
But we don't mind no chaff.
Trouble—I guess not much, sir,
Sometimes when biz gets slack,
I don't know how I'd stand it
If 'twasn't for little Jack.
Why, boss, you ought to hear him,
He says we needn't care
How rough luck is down here, sir,
If some day we got up there.
All come over—now 's a that sir!
Shine like a pair of lamps.
Mors in'—give it to Jack, sir,
He looks after the stamps.—*N. Y. Evening Mail.*

A SONG.

FROM THE LOVES OF THE WRENS.

BY ALFRED TENNYSON.

Where is another sweet as my sweet!
Such another to kiss like my
Fine little hands, fine little feet,
Fine little heart and dewy blue,
Shall I write to her? Shall I not?
Ask her I—marry me bye and bye?
Some fool may take her while I wait.
But some body knows that she'll say ay.
Ay, ay, Ay, ay, Ay, ay!

Ah—my lady if asked to her face,
Might say "no," for she is but shy.
Fly little letter, a pa'r o, s-peed,
Down to the light in the valley, fly,
Fly the light in the valley below,
Tell my wish to her dewy blue eye;
For some body must take it and go,
But she won't say no—and I'll tell you why,
She will say Ay, ay, ay!

A LEAF.

BY HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD.

Where the late leaves lit all the place
He left her, with her pallid face—
"We shall not meet," he lightly cried;
"Good-bye, sweetheart, the world is wide!"

Though bright the sunshine on that day
Through the long boats around her lay,
She thought in blackest shadow stood
The me ancholy autumn wood.

She bent and lifted from the sod
A leaf wherein his foot had trod—
An isle leaf—but dead and sere,
It held the heart's blood of the year!

JOKES.

THE WORST thing in stockings—Corns.—*N. Y. Star.*

A BAD place to get out at—the elbows.—*N. Y. Star.*

A COOL request—Drink to me with thine ice.—*N. Y. Star.*

AN EVEN TEMPERATURE for Congress—warmed by Wood; cooled by Brooks.—*Punchinello.*

WHY is the earth like a blackboard? Because the children of men multiply upon the face of it.

"NEACH YEAR'S Salutation of the Deaf—Wish you a Happy New Ear.—*N. Y. Star.*

WE ARE told "the evening wore on," but we are never told what the evening wore on that occasion. Was it the *close* of a summer's day?—*Judy.*

IT IS SAID that the English are becoming very, very tired of the daily recurrence of so much war news in their newspapers. Ah, those happy, happy English, unlike American editors, have never known the agony of having the President's message pouring in upon them by every mail for at least three weeks after its delivery!

WE REGRET to see that the editor of the Detroit *Free Press*, who has heretofore borne an excellent character, has swindled a student of the Michigan Agricultural College out of ten thousand dollars. It was said that the student invented a gate-latch and sold the patent for ten thousand dollars, and the editor of the Free Press says he didn't.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

PARALYSIS.

State of Michigan, county of Isabella, ss:
Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public, in and for said State, Johnathan Bitter, of Salt River, Isabella county, Mich., who being by me duly sworn on oath, says that he had for twenty-seven months been so severe'y afflicted with rheumatism that he was unable to labor, and for the last eleven months previous to visiting the Magnetic Well could not dress or undress himself, or even step without the aid of crutches. From his stomach down to his feet was completely paralyzed, having no feeling whatever in his feet or legs. That after bathing in and using the waters from the Magnetic Well at St. Louis, Mich., for one week, was able to walk without crutches, and was free from rheumatic pain, that he is feeling well and regularly attending to his business; that his age is 39 years. JONATHAN BITTER.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of March, A. D. 1870.
ALBERT D. RUST, Notary Public.
Sold at JAMES E BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE, Corner Penn and Sixth street.

UNANSWERABLE ARGUMENTS.

Established facts are silent arguments which neither pen nor tongue can shake, and it is upon established facts that the reputation of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, as a health-preserving elixir, and a wholesome and powerful remedy, is based. When witnesses come forward in crowds, year after year, and reiterate the same statements in relation to the beneficial effects of a medicine upon themselves, disbelief in its efficacy is *literally impossible*. The credentials of this unequalled tonic and alterative, extending over a period of nearly twenty years, include individuals of every class, and residents of every clime, and refer to the most prevalent maladies, the complaints which afflict and harass the human family. Either a multitude of people, strangers to each other, have annually been seized with an insane and motiveless desire to deceive the public, or Hostetter's Bitters, for no less than a fifth of a century, have been affording such relief to sufferers from indigestion, fever and ague, biliousness, general debility, and nervous disorders, as no other preparation has ever imparted. To-day, *while the eyes of the reader are upon these lines*, tens of thousands of persons of both sexes are relying upon the Bitters as a sure defence against the ailments which the present season engenders, and their confidence is not misplaced. The local potions which interested dealers sometimes endeavor to foist upon the sick in its stead, are everywhere meeting the fate that is due to fraud and imposture, while the demand for the great vegetable specific is constantly increasing.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER & VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRATES. GRATES.
Keep Your Houses Clean,
AND
SAVE FUEL,
BY USING THE
Wellman Patent Reflector
STOVE AND GRATE.
Which Stand Without a Rival.

The WELLMAN STOVE is furnished with the "REFLETOR GRATE," and possesses all the advantages of an open fire, while it is economical, adapted to houses where the flues are too small to admit a grate, and affords all the comforts of a Cheerful Fire.
1st. As a radiator of heat it has double the intensity of any other grate.
2d. It is unquestionably the most cleanly—no dust or ashes escaping into the room, as in the ordinary Grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.
3d. The combustion is perfect. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is so completely consumed, that nothing remains but the finest ashes.
4th. As an economizer of fuel—there being an actual saving of at least 25 per cent.
5th. It is highly ornamental.
6th. It sells to draw to the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.
7th. A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire flue, and causes it to burn with perfect brilliancy and intensity of heat.
Samples may be seen and references had at the store of W. L. HAVEN, corner of 3d avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh; W. F. GOODWIN, 66 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the FOUNDRY, corner Duquesne Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.
Parties who are building, or who contemplate erecting Grates, are respectfully requested to examine the Wellman. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
L. H. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers,
West Point Foundry.
del-

GRAFF, HUGUS & CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

Brilliancy AND POLISH ATTAINED BY USING
Silver White,
FOR SALE BY
John Stevenson's Sons & Co.,
93 MARKET ST., Pittsburgh.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
At $1.50,
Marseilles Quilts,
A GREAT BARGAIN.

At 5c., Linen Crash.
At 8½c., extra heavy Linen Crash.
At 6¼c., Fast Colored Calicoes.
At 8½c., Fast Colored Calicoes, extra good for the price.
At 8c., yard-wide Unbleached Muslin.
At 10c., yard-wide Bleached Muslins, a good article.
At 12½c., yard wide Bleached Muslin, worth 15.
At 18½c., double width Colored Poplins.
At 25c., yard wide Heavy Poplins.
At 37½ and 50c., beautiful Serge Poplin Plaids.
At $1.50 Heavy American Silks, a decided bargain.
At 12½c., double width Plaid Flannels.
At 75c., Black Waterproof Cloth, a good article.
At 12½c., Kentucky Jeans.
At 12½c., Men's Shetland Merino Half Hose.
At 92½c., Men's Cloth Skirts.
At 50c., Ladies' Balmoral Skirts.
At 37½c., Ladies' Gored Jean Skirts.
At $1.25, Ladies' Scarlet Embossed Skirts.
At $1, Ladies' Kid Gloves, an extra good bargain
At $3, Misses Double Woolen Shawls, and many other bargains.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.
HORNE & CO.,
Grand Clearance Sale,
Will be continued for a few days longer, as their new rooms, Library Building, is not quite ready for occupancy.
In the meantime, customers should call and secure some of the greatest bargains we have as yet offered in
White Goods,
Embroideries,
Underwear,
Gents' White and Percale Shirts,
Hosiery, Gloves,
Boulevarde Skirts,
Woolen Goods,
Scarfs, Hoods,
Mitts and Sacks,
Hats, Bonnets, and
Millinery Goods,
Dress and Cloak Trimmings,
Fancy Goods and Small Wares.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

STATEMENT OF THE CASH INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, PA., from 1st January 1st to December 31st, 1870.
Published in accordance with the requirements of the 13th section of an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved April 2d, 1836.
1. Capital authorized and paid in...$100,000 00
2. ASSETS.
U. S. 5-20 Bonds (par)...$ 5,000 00
Bonds and Mortgages...101,193 33
Allegheny and School Bonds...8,000 00
Alleghe

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits. au2tcel

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

☞ ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, January 20, 1870.

Gold dull and all business at from 10⅛ to 10⅜. Loans made from 4 to 7 per cent. Clearances $15,080,000. Governments opened steady and advanced throughout the day 10-80s showing the most strength. The stock market has been very active, the principle feature this morning was in Union Pacific, the Vanderbilt came next, New York Central selling up to 94. The entire market has been active, North Western particularly. So money is very easy at from 5 to 7 per cent. State securities opened dull but firmer on last call.

Sterling Exchange 9¾.

GOVERNMENTS—Coupons, '81, 110½; 5-20's '62, 109½; '64, 108¾; '65, 108¾; do new, 107¾; '67, 108¾; '68, 108⅝; 10-40's, 108; currency sixes, 110¾.

STATE BONDS—Missouri, 93; old Tennessee, 64¾; new, 60¾; Virginia sixes, 65¾; new, 61¼; North Carolina, 45¾; new, 22¾.

Exchange 9¾.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 47⅜; Quicksilver, 35; Mariposo, 8½; do preferred, 38½; Adams Express, 60¾; Wells Express, 35¾; American Merchants' Union, 62¾; United States Express, 36¾; Pacific Mail 63¾; New York Central, 94¼; do Scrip, 89¾; Erie, 27¾; do preferred, 54¾; Hudson River, 134¾; Reading, 98; Michigan Central, 117¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 105¾; Northwestern, 75½; do preferred, 86; Rock Island, 105¾; New Jersey Central, 103¼; St. Paul, 53¾; do preferred, 75¾; Wabash 51½; do preferred, 80; Fort Wayne, 92; Illinois Central, 132; preferred, 95; Chicago and Alton, 114½; do preferred; Ohio and Mississippi, 32¾; C., R., I. and P., Baltimore and Ohio, 151; Lake Shore, 90½; Illinois Central, 134.

Closing quotations as received by James T Brady & Co:

Gold	10⅜	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1865	8
U. S. 6s, 1881	10⅜	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1867	8½
U. S. 5-20 1862	9¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1868	9⅝
U. S. 5-20 1864	9¾	U. P. R. R.	74⅜
U. S. 5-20 1865	7¾	C. P. R. R.	90
U. S. 10-40	7¾	Cy. Pacifics	10

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } FRIDAY, January 20, 1871. }

Trade generally is improving, at least nearly all our merchants so report, and they ought to know. The demand for all of the leading commodities, groceries, grain and flour, is steadily increasing, and for some articles, among others, flour and wheat, the market is considerably stronger, and within the past week, there has been a sharp advance in prices. In regard to the hog product the feeling is not so stiff under the influence of late advices from abroad, though prices are still maintained—our market did not respond to this last upward movement in the west, which was, so far as we can learn, entirely speculative. A Chicago paper of Thursday says: "The recent big advance is principally due to the European war. If left to the ordinary demand for pork product our market would probably now have stood at about $16 for pork, 8½c for salted shoulders, and 7¾c for short ribs. But the Prussians have been very large buyers of meats, taking all the heavy sides they could get, and thus absorbing the material out of which mess pork would otherwise have been made, while it materially lessened the production of lard. Recognizing this fact, and considering that the Prussian demand must be nearly satisfied for the present, especially if the prognostics of peace should be actualized, our holders of product are anxious to clear out, and many speculators are also trying to sell short for March and April delivery. This brings on weakness."

APPLES—There is a continued good demand, and we can report regular sales at $4@4.50 per bbl. The receipts continue light, and the stock in this market is being rapidly reduced.

APPLE BUTTER—Is in good supply and dull; quoted at 6@7c cts per gallon.

ASHES—Common Soda Ash, 4 cts; Refined do 4¾; Pearl Ash, 9½; Potash, 7½.

BUTTER—The demand is only moderate and the best of fresh makes remain unchanged, 20@25 for common to medium, and 26@30 for prime to choice.

BEANS—Small sales at 200@210.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—4½@5½ cts.

BROOM CORN—Sales at 6@8½ cts.

CIDER—Dull; $6@8 per bbl.

CHEESE—sales Louisville Imperial at 15½; Sap Sago, 18; Limburger, 17; Factory at 14½; per lb.

COAL—Sales of Anthracite at $6@6¾ per ton by the car load, delivered.

CANDLES—Oil—Is strong and higher, in sympathy with the advance in crude; we now quote standard brands, at 22½@23 cts —usual advance for small lots.

CHEESE—Sales of Ohio Factory and Goshen at 15@16c.

CRANBERRIES—$10@15 per bbl.

DRIED FISH—Quiet and unchanged, at 7@8 cts.

DRIED FRUIT—Sales of Peaches at 8½@9c for quartered, 9½@10c for sliced, 11@12c for halves. Apples, 6@7 cts for fair; 7½@8c for prime bright, and 8@9 cts for sliced. Blackberries, 13@14 cts. German Cherries, 15 cents.

EGGS—Continue dull, and fresh are generally reported at 20c. Pickled dull and selling all the way from 20@25c.

FEATHERS—No 1 live geese feathers 58c, to the trade, and 55 for small lots.

FLOUR—The market continues firm, although not so much excited under the influence of late advices from the west. The upward movement in Chicago and Milwaukee is thought to have been brought about by the manipulations of a bull movement, and consequently there is less confidence in regard to an advance being maintained for any length of time. We continue to quote the range of wheat flour, at $6.50@7; white wheat at $7.25@7.50; spring wheat $6.25@6.75, the outside figure for choice Minnesota brands. Rye flour $5.25.

GRAIN—Wheat continues to come in slowly and with a steady milling demand the market is firm and prices are unchanged, $1.30@1.35 for good to choice red, and $1.40@1.45 for white. Oats steady on spot but hardly so strong for future delivery; we note a slight change to make in quotations: 46@47 buying, and 48@49 selling—48@50 for small lots in store; we are reporting sales of 5,000 bush to arrive, buyers furnishing sacks, at 47¾@48. Corn under the influence of increased receipts is little weak and we are cognizant of some sales having been made at a reduction; we now quote, round lots, in bulk, at 62@63, for mixed to prime yellow; bidding 60@61 for No. 2. Shelled is also weaker, but in the absence of sales we omit quotations. Rye is in demand and the offerings continue very meagre; we continue to quote at 85@90 cts, the latter for selling—a round lot would probably bring 90 or even 92 cts, time. There is continued fair local demand for Barley, but little to be advance in price; 80@85 for spring, and 90@95 for fall. Sale 2 cars medium spring at 82; and 1 car ordinary fall at 90.

GROCERIES—The grocery trade continues quite active; the operations in Sugars, Coffees and Teas, in the grades we name, are large, and there is also a very good demand for Syrups and Molasses, and in fact for almost everything found in the grocers' line of trade in prices, there are no changes worthy of notice.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 23; Prime, 19; Good, 18; Fair, 17; Roasting, 16@15.

SYRUPS AND DRIPS—Pure White Honey, 80; Mayenaye 2 Bbls, 60; Silver Drips, 70; Lovegrade, 65; other grades, 50@55.

SUGARS—Choice New Orleans, 12¾; prime, 12; good, 11; fully fair, 10¾; Porto Rico Sugars 10¾@11½; Cuba, Muscovado, 11½@12¾; Refined Sugars—Hard Sugars, 14¾; A Coffee, 13¾; "B," 13½; Extra C, 13; C, yellow, 12¾@12¾.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, $1.35; Good, $1.10; Fair, $1. Lower grades down to 70cts. A. P. Fancy, $1.40; good, $1.30; Fair, $1.10; Imperial Fancy, $1.10; good, $1.05; Fair, $1; Oolong fancy, $1.25; good, 85cts; fair, 60@70c; Gunpowder fancy, $1.25; good, 90c; fair, 70@80c. Japan Fancy, $1; good, 80c; fair, 65@70c.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 8½c; prime, 8c; good, 7½c.

SPICES—Ginger Pepper, 20c. Pimento, 16c. Cloves, 28c. Cassia, 25c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Currants, 11½@12½ cents. Prunes, 10½c. Valencia Raisins, 16c. Layer Raisins, 2¾ per box.

HAY—Is being sold from country wagons at 18@19 per ton, according to quality.

HONEY—Sales at 30@35 cts.

HOMINY—Common, $3.00@3.50 per bbl; Peeled, $7.25.

MUSKS—Sales at 30@35 cts.

HIDES—Green and cured (all weights) 10½@11c; green selected (cow and steer) 12½@13c; green salted 12@12½c; do calf, 16@18. Dry Flint nominal at 20@22c.

LARD—Sales of Cleveland at $3.25 per bbl and country at $1.75.

MILL FEED—There is some inquiry for light feed, including bran and shipstuffs, but middlings continue dull with a supply considerably in excess of the demand.

OATMEAL—Market almost bare; prime may be quoted at $4@4.50 per bbl.

OILS—No Lard $1.60@1.65; No 2, 70; Pure; Lubricating or coal oil 70@75; straits, 65; bank, 60c.

PROVISIONS—Plain shoulders 10@10½c. Sugar cured 10@11c; ribbed sides 12½c; clear sides 12½c. Hams 13@13½c; sugar cured hams 13@13½. Lard 12½@12¾, in tes, and 13@13½ in buckets.

POULTRY—The demand is rather better and with a reduced supply the market is firmer, though prices are unchanged. Dressed chickens, ducks and turkeys, 14@16.

POTATOES—The market is reported a shade easier, under the influence of recent arrivals, and there are but few buyers for round lots at present quotations. We continue to quote in a jobbing way at $1.25@1.30 per bush.

PEANUTS—Sales of new crop at 6@8.

RAGS—Sales at 4@4½ cts.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.60@1.65 by the car load, with the usual advance for small lots in jobbing way.

SEEDS—The market is quiet and unchanged. We can report sales of clover seed to the trade at $6.50@6.75 and in small lots it may be quoted at $7@7.25. Timothy seed unchanged at $3@3.50. Flaxseed would bring $2.12@2.15, but there is none offering—market entirely bare and receipts for some time past have been very light.

SUMAC—Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4¾ cts.

TALLOW—Rendered, at 8½@8¾c.

TURNIPS—Very dull and in good supply may be quoted at 60@65 per bushel.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky willows at 10 cts, an advance of ¾ cent.

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } FRIDAY, January 20, 1871. }

The metal market has exhibited a marked activity this week. The sales of the week show a firmness of price at increased rates, and the volume of business has been larger than for some time past. There is without doubt a scarcity of metal at the western furnaces because of the demand from other points heretofore referred to, while the eastern furnaces are running short of coal by reason of the great coal miners strike in the Anthracite regions, and it is almost certain that many of the furnaces there will be obliged to blow out. The present indications therefore are for higher prices for the coming season. The manufacturers appreciating the situation are taking advantage of present rates and placing orders ahead while holders, either refuse entirely, or very reluctantly consent to make contracts for forward delivery.

The manufacturers continue to complain of exceedingly low rates for finished bar but they will now be obliged to make a virtue of necessity, and adhere firmly to card rates,—if not actually advance them in anticipation of the spring business. The best information from all points shows but limited stocks in hands of jobbers, and it is generally conceded that increased rates for bar iron and nails could be obtained without difficulty.

ANTHRACITE.

200 tons	Gray Neutral Forge	$31.50	4 mos
100 "	Close Gray Neutral Forge	30.00	90 ds
100 "	No. 2 Foundry	25.50	4 mos
50 "	No. 2 Ex. Foundry	31.00	4 mos
50 "	No. 2 Ex. "	32.75	cash
50 "	No. 1 "	35.00	4 mos
50 "	No. 1 "	35.00	4 mos
100 "	No. 1 Foundry Iron	35.50	4 mos
100 "	No. 1 "	35.25	4 mos
20 "	No. 1 "	35.25	4 mos
20 "	No. 1 "	35.25	4 mos
10 "	Mottled Cold Short	30.00	4 mos
10 "	Gleadon G F at Furnace	27.00	cash
10 "	Andover G F at Furnace	27.00	cash
100 "	Foundry	33.25	4 mos
100 "	Mill Metal	30.00	4 mos
100 "	"	31.00	4 mos
100 "	"	30.00	4 mos
50 "	No. 1 Foundry	31.50	4 mos
100 "	No. 1	31.50	4 mos
100 "	No. 2	29.50	6 mos

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

1,000 tons	No. 1 Forge	$31.00	4 mos
200 "	No. 1 Forge	30.00	cash
200 "	Selected Forge	30.00	6 mos
200 "	No. 1 Forge	30.50	60 ds
100 "	Mill Favorite brands	31.00	6 mos
200 "	Gray Forge Iron	31.00	4 mos
100 "	"	31.00	4 mos
500 "	Common Forge	30.00	5 mos
500 "	Gray Forge to arrive	31.00	4 mos
100 "	"	31.00	4 mos
100 "	"	31.00	4 mos
100 "	"	31.00	4 mos
500 "	"	31.00	4 mos

ALLEGHENY COKE.

100 tons	Red Bank	$31.00	6 mos

BLOOMS.

57 tons	Inferior Juniata	$70 00	cash
18 "	No 1 Juniata	92.50	cash

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } FRIDAY, January 20, 1871. }

The oil market was quiet and dull to-day, and devoid of anything particularly new or important excepting that the feeling was considerably weaker, for both crude and refined, and the tendency toward lower prices. Operators generally seem to be impressed with the belief that for the present, at least, the top has been touched, and that a reaction is near at hand, and as a consequence there are more sellers than buyers at quotations.

CRUDE.

Sales 5,000 bbls seller until July at 11 cts; 1,000 do do, at 11c; 500 do, on spot, at 11c; 1,000 each February and March, at 10¾. Subsequently we are cognizant of offers to sell, buyer 1st six months, at 11¼, and seller same time, at 10¾c, without finding buyers.

REFINED.

Market weak and dull—no sales reported. January quoted at 24¾; February, 24½; March to May, June, 25¾; February to March, 24¾; buyer till July, 25¾@26.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Peerless O W 148, account Duncan & Young; Forsyth O W 74, account J B Barbour.

Total ..... 222 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER WEST PENN.

Holdship & Co. 200 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Total ..... 200 bbls.

[By P. & A. Telegraph Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, January 20—5 P. M.—Crude 12¾c; refined, January 24¾@24¾c; February, 24¾c; March, 24¾c; April, 24¼c; May, 25c.

12 M.—Crude 12¾@13c; refined, January, 24¾c; February, 24¼c; March, 24¾@25c; April, 25c; May, 25¼c.

NEW YORK, January 20—2 P. M.—Crude in bulk steady at 14 to 14¼c, with but sales of 300 bbls reported at 14¼c. Refined in bbls nominally at 18½c; refined quoted at 25c; 1,000 bbls sold at 25c.

12:30 P. M.—Market stagnant and nothing doing; prices still held; crude 14 to 14¼c; refined 25c.

5 P. M.—Market very quiet and inactive; no sales reported, and prices remaining unchanged.

OIL CITY, January 20—12:30 P. M.—Lower most irrespective $4.20@4.25, gravity $4.25@4.30. Oil City Irrespective $4.45, do. gravity $4.70@4.75; market dull firm.

TITUSVILLE, January 20.—Market very firm offering $4.40 freely for regardless.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 20.—Cotton dull but unchanged. middling upland 15¾c. Flour active and advanced; superfine Western State $5.30@5.60; common to good extra $5.65@6.10; choice $6.65@7.30; white Western extra $7.05@7.25; extra Ohio $6.80@7.10; St. Louis $6.25@7.25; extra Genesee $7.25@8.25. Rye Flour $5.25@5.65. Corn Meal unchanged. Whisky dull and drooping, 92½@92¾c. Wheat opened firm, but closed dull; new spring $1.40@1.50; red winter $1.50@1.56; white Michigan $1.55; white Colorado $1.75. Rye quiet. Barley dull. Malt unchanged. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed 80@82c; yellow 85@86c; white western 86c. Oats firm; western Ohio 60@64c. Hay and Hops unchanged. Coffee firm; sales 2,000 bags Rio on private terms. Sugar dull and low; Cuba 9¼@9¾c. Molasses: New Orleans 60@70c. Rice, 7¼@7¾c. Crude petroleum 14@14½c; refined 25c. Provisions: Mess pork new $23.25@25; old $20.50@21. February and March $22@21.50. Beef quiet; mess $12@15; extra $13@17. Hams 20@23c; prime mess at 20@22c for pickled. Cut meats steady with hams 12¾c. Bacon—shoulders 7¾@8¾; middles dull; Cumberland middles 10¾c. Lard is lower; prime steam 11@12¾c; kettle dried 12¾c; February, March and April 12¾@13¼c. Butter 12@25c; western 20@40c, State. Cheese 12@16c.

Latest—Flour firm at $6.45@6.55, shipping. Rye unchanged. Oats firm 61@62½c. Corn quiet. Pork, beef, bacon and lard are without change. Eggs steady: fresh 25c; limed 20c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, January 20.—The market is still lacking in activity, while prices generally rule steady and uniform. Bedford R have crept up to 83c. Broadway brown sheeting 10½c; Continental 12½c; Great Falls 9 lbs; do M 11c; do E 12½c; Golden Ridge 9c; Lonsdale 11c; do E 10½c; Red Bank bleached muslins have been advanced to 16c; do 7-8 9c; Greene G do to 11c; Hope 4-4 12c; Monsandnock 8-4 bleached sheetings have declined to 22c; do 10-4 to 26c; Dunnell's prints have advanced by jobbers to 13½c and Garner's to 10¾c; Sprague's frocks and fancies 11c; do blue and white 9½c; do blue and fancy ginghams 12½c; checks 15c; Kennebec 10@20c; Pepperell drills advanced to 13c; white Massabac do sell at 11c; the market is still unsettled; the prices not being established.

Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, January 20.—Only two hundred arrived to-day, comprising 14,000 for the week. Most of yesterday's stock were on sale; but the market was inactive, and prices were not realized; 600 head of Illinois steers of 6¾ cwt sold at 11¾@11¾c; 80 Kentucky of 7⅜ cwt at 12@13½c; 2 cars of dressed beef arrived from Cole'ado in bad order. Sheep: 3,500 to-day or 17,500 for the week; market active, and all selling; 2 cars of Michigan of 75 lbs sold at 5½c; car State of 81 lbs at 5¾c; car Ohio of 86 lbs at 6¼c. Hogs: 1,400 to-day, making 11,000 live and 10,000 dressed for the week; market is heavy as dressed for the week; and easier as yesterday; western dressed 8¾c; one car of Ohio live hogs of 160 lbs sold at 8 3-16c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 20.—Cotton dull and nominal at 14c. Flour low grades still scarce and high; higher; choice superfine winter $6.80 and high; extra winter $6.80@6.90. Wheat; buyers stand off; small sales of No. 2 fall at 1 to 4 P. M. and on Saturdays 2 to 12 A. M. Conveyancing. Examination of Title and Orphans' Court Business specially attended to. nov2:d30-w

WARNER'S

PILE REMEDY.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases after every other remedy failed. Price $1. For sale by druggists everywhere. my7:tsuth

LEATHER,

Hides and Oil,

GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.,

No. 128 Second Avenue,

(Near Smithfield street.) de2:tf PITTSBURGH, PA.

CHEAP

STOVES AND TINWARE.

PENDERS,

COAL BOXES,

FIRE IRONS, &c., &c., a

P. C. DUFFY'S,

jal8:16 146 Grant street.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 20.—Tobacco active and unchanged at full prices. Bagging dull and nominal. Cotton slightly depressed, but in good demand at 15¾c. Flour steady and in fair demand at $6.25@6.35. Corn higher; new; small sales at $6.35@6.80. Provisions in fair demand. Mess pork $21.00. Lard 12¾c. Bulk meats 9¾, 10¾@11¼c. Bacon 9¾, 11¾@12c. Whiskey quiet and steady at 86c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, January 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; sales 1,000 bus No 1 red winter at $1.38; No 2 red winter $1.28. Corn steady at 58c. Oats dull and nominal at 46c. Petroleum steady 3rd but no buyers, nominally held at $4.85; car lots; refined 25c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, January 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1.42@1 No 1 amber Illinois; Amber Michigan $1.37; No 1 red Wabash $1.38; No 2 do $1.36. Corn quiet at 58c for high mixed; low do 56c; yellow 59½c; Michigan 58½c. Oats steady at 46½c for No 1; No 2, 44c; Michigan 46½c. Clover seed steady at $6.10. Hogs steady at $8.12½.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 20.—Flour firm. Western family ex tra $6.50@7.50. Wheat firm; Indiana red $1.38@1.40; Western amber $1.60 @1.65; Rye dull and unchanged. Corn, yellow 77; mixed western 75@76c. Oats 58@59c. Provisions unchanged. Petroleum. Crude held at 13c. Refined 24½. Whisky firm 93@95c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, January 20.—Flour scarce and firm. Wheat active and advanced: Ohio and Indiana $1.30@1.32. Corn dull and a shade lower; white 86@86c; yellow 77c. Oats 55@56c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky: the demand good at full price at 92@93c.

Cotton Markets.

MOBILE, January 20.—Cotton quiet; middling, 14¾@14¾c.

GALVESTON, January 20.—Cotton dull; good ordinary, 12¾@12¾c.

CHARLESTON, January 20.—Cotton quiet, middling, 14¾@14¾c.

NEW ORLEANS, January 20.—Cotton steady; middling, 14¾@15c.

Memphis, January 20.—Cotton firm 14¾; Receipts 2566 bales; Shipments 1690 bales; Receipts for week 17169; Shipments 11345 Bales

Detroit.

DETROIT, January 20.—Flour firm. Wheat quiet and weak; extra $1.43. Hogs weak at $8.00. Clover seed firm at $6.00.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, January 20.—1 doz c chairs, J H Woodwell & Son; 20 bbls 1 oil, J H Parker; 5 do suandries, do; 10 tcs bacon, Bonnell, Jr & Co; 1 hhd tobacco, 1 bx do, W & D Rinehart; 60 bxs tobacco, 21 pkg do, W S Jones; 2 bales cotton, Holmes & Bell; 8 pkgs tobacco, John Fullerton & Son; 30 bbls onions, 3 kgs butter, Woodworth & Davison; 125 sks wheat, 35 do oats, D Waltner; 6 bbls spirits, Adler, Rosenberg & Co; 133 sks wheat, 85 do barley, McHenry & Hood; 136 sks barley, Meanor & Harper; 45 sks corn, F Shields; 13 sks wheat, 2 bdls shafts, McCallin, Cochran & Co; 1 box spring, Singer, Nimick & Co; 2 bxs butter, 1 keg eggs, 4 do lard, W H Graf; 2 bbls eggs, 2 do butter, 1 do apples, H Rea Jr; 2 do do, Carter, McGrew & Co; 14 pails tobacco, 10 drums do, R F Weddell; 60 bdls sneaths, 25 do hoes, 20 garden rakes, Logan, Gregg & Co; 1 box scrap copper, 3 rolls do, Park & Co; 2 d hogs, W B Ross; 1 bbl butter, 1 tub do, 10 bbls apples, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 38 sks barley, John Gangwish; 17 do do, Smith & Co; 4 bbls soap, O Harrett; 50 sks oats, Keil & Ritchart; 96 sks barley, 40 do wheat, Meanor & Harper; 100 bbls flour, G W Furber; 15 bgs feed, John Wilson & Son; 18 bbls c meal, Shoemaker & Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, Jan. 20.—15 cars iron ore, Shoenberger, Blair & Co; 4 do do, McKnight, P & C; 2 cars iron ore, Coleman, Rahm & Co; 1 do do, 2 cars iron ore, Hussey, Wells & Co; 1 car pig iron, Wm Smith; 1 do do, Everson, Preston & Co; 1 car s steel, Singer, Nimick & Co; 10 bbls 1 beef, John Kessler; 25 bbls onions, 15 do beans 1 do eggs, 5 hf bbls butter, Woodward & D; 1 pkg butter, 55 sks oats, 2 sks rags, Logan & Gregg; 4 do apples, W H Graff & Co; 4 rolls leather, B Pflaum; 100 bbls flour, H Knox; 1 car ear corn, S B Wood & Co; 250 bbls barley, Singer, Nimick & Co; 3 bxs honey, 2 hf bbls butter, H Rea, Jr; 1 car castings, Totten & Co; 22 pkgs apples, Peter Paines; 1 bx d goods, Lauther, Conrad & Co; 40 bxs cigars, John Fullerton; 57 bxs cigars Arbuckles & Co; 19 bbls d apples, P Duff & Son; 1 bx butter, Van Gordon & Sheparde; 10 bbls d apples, 2 bbls apples, 2 bbls onions, 1 bx butter, 1 bbl beans, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 2 bbls butter, J W Fiser; 2 do do, McKinley & Co; 2 bbls beans, 1 bbl d apples, 2 hf bbls butter, J A Graff; 35 sks oats, 2 sks rags, 1 bbl d apples, W H Graff & Co; 141 sks c corn, 220 sks oats, Logan, Blane & Anjer; 40 bdls b corn, H R McClellan.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, January 20.—100 bbls flour, A Bames; 20 bbls oil, 150 cases, 100 pails lard, 25 tcs lard, Jas H Parker; 70 bxs b glass, McCully & Co; 1 d hog, Voigt, M & Co; 3 cars iron ore, J Wood, Son & Co; 7 sks wool, Barnes Jr; 4 sks bw flour, Campbell & Bostwick; 21 bbls eggs, J Cooper; 74 bbls lub oil, G E Palmer; 38 sks clover seed, Allen Bigelow & Co; 1 bbl eggs, H Rea Jr; 39 bgs rags, B Pflaum; 31 bdls hides, W Flaccus & Son; 15 bdls felloes, 10 do spokes, Jas Jarvis & Son; 2 rolls leather, M Delange; 153 bgs potatoes, S R Stevens; 1 bbl whisky, A G McGrew; 2 pkgs butter, H Riddle & Son; 100 bbls flour, Voigt, Mahood Jr & Co; 1 car ash hoops, Phillips & M; 100 bbls flour, Jenkins.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, January 20.—39 sks wheat, H McKain; 50 do do, M Cankey; 56 sks oats, 43 do wheat, 6 do rye, Adams & Knox; 14 do oats, Bricker & Co; 10 do potatoes, 6 do rye, 10 do turnips, H Beeary; 2 pkgs poultry, Voigt, M & Co; 1 car metal, Graff, Bennett & Co; 2 do do, Byers, McCullough & Co; 140 do do, Woodside & Co; 1 do, J Moorhead; 10 cases canned goods, John Porterfield; 12 pkgs pickels, J F Barr; 1 car apples, Vandergrift & Shenopard; 12 sides, Hamett & Son; 50 bbls lub oil, J Vanvochter; 50 bgs rye, Bruggerman & O'Brien; 1 car oats, Scott & Gilson; 1 car wheat, Mahood & Kennedy & Co; 14 sks flour, J A Gault; 1 box butter, L J Blanchard; 1 do do, 1 do eggs, Paul & Gibson.

ALLEGHENY STATION, January 20.—10 pkgs oatmeal, Mont & Bro; 1 d hog, Chas Morigo; 1 car wheat, Gilmore & Co; 1 do staves, Ralya & Robertson; 100 bbls flour, R & A Carson; 1 car metal, Lindsay & McCutcheon; 50 bales cotton, Holmes, Bell & Co; 48 sks flour, 18 do feed, Chas McKnight; 22 bbls apples, I Owens; 24 do do, J Sproul; 175 sks s w flour, 10 do do oats, Clark, Wilson & Co; 1 car staves, J M Hemphill; 13 bgs oats, M Steel & Son.

WEST PENNA. RAILROAD COMPANY, Jan. 20—10 sks oats, 1 do bw flour, C Sturm; 30 sks rags, Frank; 76 bbls salt, Hack & Stewart; 62 bdls s iron, Rogers & Bro.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET COMPANY, January 20.—60 bbls flour, George & Shaw; 10 do do, J C Irwin; 5 do do, S Hare; 850 bxs w glass, H C Schmertz; 50 bbls do, A King; 10 bbls poultry, E Allman; 1 box butter, Watt, Lang & Co; 23 bales hay, 58 sks oats, 80 bbls flour, 8 d hogs, H Bellaire; 50 bbls flour, N Crumlish; 15 do do, M Wise; 20 bales hay, 11 pkgs produce, F Illeg; 2 bbls eggs, M W Rankin; 15 kgs lard, A Speer & Bro; 6 bbls d apples, 3 pkgs butter, C H Baird; 16 bbls flour, McCune; 15 do do, Pollock; 24 sks wheat, 1 box butter, McCracken, J & Co; 81 sks wheat, Marshall Kennedy & Co.

GENEVA, PER BELLE, January 20.—83 bgs wheat, McHane & Anjer; 2 bbls butter, Voigt, M & Co; 14 brooms, 1 bbl poultry, 35 bales hay, S R Patterson; 27 sks oats, 80 do corn, McCracken, G & Co; 3 bbls poultry, H Woodward; 50 sks oats, Gill & Bidwell; 6 bbls do, J W Burns; 1 bbl eggs, 3 pkgs poultry, 5 bdls pelts, J C McNeely; 12 sks feathers, H bxs produce, D Harper; 15 sks oats, Robbins & Jenkins; 2 pkgs cigars, W Means; 34 bales hay, R H Conway; 30 do do, Erny & H; 15 do do, Laing & McKallip; 19 do do, 20 bbls flour, J B Holley.

PORTSMOUTH PER GRANITE STATE, Jan. 21—24 tons metal, Gill & Bidwell; 100 do do, J W Porter; 21¾ do do, Loomis & Collard; 11 pkgs beans, C do lard, 4 bbls eggs, H Bellaire; 250 do do, Berger; 256 do do, Packiner & Irwin; 248 do do N Whiting; 68 do do, A Milliken & Co; 5 kegs butter, 1 bbl eggs, J Pettit; 39 sks oats, Robb & Herron; 75 sks rye, 25 do oats, W J Meek; lot sundries, Markle & Sons.

PROFESSIONAL.

H. B. SWOOPE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

And United States District Attorney, will attend to professional business entrusted to him, both in Federal and State Courts.

OFFICE IN CUSTOM HOUSE, 2d story. oct2-tf29

H. H. McCORMICK,

Attorney-at-Law,

No. 68 GRANT STREET.

☞ Prompt attention given to all kinds of legal business. jan7:tf

A. BAILIE,

Alderman and Police Magistrate.

Collector of City and County Taxes for the First ward. Office,

no21 129 LACOCK STREET, Allegheny.

B. F. KENNEDY,

Attorney-at-Law,

No. 116 FIFTH AVENUE, 2d floor, Room No. 2.

☞ Prompt attention given to all legal business. de2:tf

JAS. W. MURRAY

Attorney at Law,

NO. 89 FIFTH AVENUE,

jan1:tf Pittsburgh.

Samuel McMasters,

ALDERMAN, EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE and POLICE MAGISTRATE.

Office, No. 109 GRANT STREET, opposite St. Paul's Cathedral. oct6:tf35

ARCHIBALD BLAKELY,

Attorney-at-Law,

No. 116 FIFTH AVENUE.

au28:tf Pittsburgh, Pa.

D. W. ELDER,

Attorney at Law,

No. 116 Fifth Avenue, (Second Story.

nov2:d21-w

N. NELSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

From November 1st, may again be found at his office, No. 116 Fifth avenue, from 1 to 4 P. M. and on Saturdays 9 to 12 A. M. Conveyancing. Examination of Title and Orphans' Court Business specially attended to. nov2:d30-w

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede steadily at this point with scant nine feet in the channel.

The tow-boat Fox departed for Nashville yesterday afternoon with a tow of coal.

The Mollie Ebert, for New Orleans to Pittsburgh, with a cargo of sugar and molasses, passed Evansville on Wednesday.

The John A. Wood was at Louisville on Thursday, waiting for the arrival of the Ella, with the balance of her tow.

The Granite State arrived with a good trip, including a large amount of furniture, and departed again last evening. She will leave here regularly for Portsmouth every Friday hereafter.

The old and reliable mail line have two boats leaving daily for Brownsville and Geneva, one at 8 a. m., and the other at 4:30 p. m.

The Carrie Brooks, Capt. Darlington, is the regular packet for Zanesville to-day, leaving promptly at 4 p. m. She is a neat and commodious steamer, and is in charge of careful and experienced officers. Chas. Kirker has charge of the office, and Henry Haney is one of her pilots.

It is said that the receipts of the Juniata on her recent trip were over $300 for Wheeling alone.

We took occasion to state yesterday that the Captain of the Carrie Brooks was sporting a fine silk (plug) hat. We have since learned that he won it from the Captain of another Zanesville packet, on the result of the October election for Congressman in the Muskingum Valley District. Not only did he win the fine new work, but he won from each of others, though some of them have not yet come to hand.

The hull for Capt. Wm. Coulson's new mountain boat arrived yesterday, from the boatyard, up the Monongahela. It is something less than 200 feet in length, and is a very excellent job, both as regards material and workmanship.

The hull for Capt. John R. Conway's new boat will be launched within the next ten days.

Capt. James Hamilton has gone to Cincinnati to pilot the Exchange up from that port.

—Congress has passed the special act making an appropriation of $200,000 for the continuance, until June 30, 1871, of the work of improving the navigation of the Ohio river at the falls, and a telegraphic dispatch to Gen. Weitzel, received on last Saturday, notified him of the fact, and called on him for specifications and plans for the work to be done. These are conditional upon Congress making up in the River and Harbor Improvement bill an appropriation of $250,000 for the continuance of the work to the end of the next fiscal year, of June 30, 1872. If Congress gives less than $250,000 asked for, then the special appropriation of $200,000 will be expended entirely in building the canal at Louisville. If Congress does not make the appropriations that will be needed during the next fiscal year, then the special appropriation will be expended in improving the entrance of the new locks. The ledge of rock at the entrance will have to be taken away, and the outer protection wall of the canal above the railroad bridge moved south of its present position, so as to enable boats to go through the draw of the railroad bridge in even high stages of the water, yet avoid the necessity

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Office Rooms To-Let.—Several fine office rooms can be had from April 1, in "Gazette Building," corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield streets. Apply at once.

Get your white kid gloves ready. Nillson is moving this way.

The Allegheny Wharf Committee meet on Monday next, at 2 P. M.

Fetcher gets his pay in gold. Not any paper money for him in his contracts.

For Sale cheap a retail grocery. A rare chance, price $1,500. See "For Sale" column.

Mrs. Benswanger we understand, has resigned her membership in the Castalia Society.

See notice in another column of a special meeting of McCandless Lodge, No. 259, A. Y. M.

Rev. D. A. C. Bytlesby, will preach in St. James Episcopal Church, on Sunday, 22nd inst., at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

A row of formidable proportions took place last night at Friels' saloon on Eleventh street. A number of the participants were arrested and taken to the tombs.

The South Side *Ledger* published weekly in Birmingham by H. J. Hartzell, Esq., is a live and progressive journal and deserves encouragement and success.

A small sum of money was stolen from Russell's gents furnishing store, Fifth avenue, by thieves who pried open the door with a "jimmy," Thursday night.

George Riley, arrested on suspicion of having stolen a wolf skin robe found in his possession, was yesterday sent to Claremont for safe keeping by Mayor Hunkle.

We understand that Mr. Frank L. Stephenson has resigned the position of Cashier of the Farmers Deposit National Bank. Continued ill health necessitated this action.

Mary Garvin sued Margaret Moran yesterday before Alderman McMasters for selling liquors on Sunday and Saturday night. The parties reside at Soho. Warrant issued.

A insane soldier passed through the city yesterday in charge of two soldiers from Newport barracks on their way to the National Insane Asylum at Washington, D. C.

Mayor Hunkle yesterday morning fined John H. Huntley, of Allegheny, $5 for disorderly conduct and $25 for striking an officer, and his friend, John Tilford, $20 for interfering with an officer.

The Market Committee of Pittsburgh Councils has organized for the year by electing Mr. S. J. Wainwright chairman. The present market constables and weighmaster have been re-elected.

Official.—The City Councils of Pittsburgh will hold a special meeting on Thursday afternoon at two o'clock. Full attendance is expected, as business of importance will be brought up for discussion.

Joseph Rogers, grocer, of the Twelfth ward, made an information before Alderman Floyd, charging F. Fergus, with having obtained groceries from him, on the 13th by false representations. Warrants issued.

Larceny of Tools.—Christian Gilles entered a complaint against William Tyler for the larceny of a lot of cabinet-maker's tools, valued at $50. Alderman McMasters yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of Tyler.

A boy named John Corcoran was arrested by officer Martin yesterday morning, charged with the larceny of pantaloons from the clothing store of Mr. H. Houston on Fifth avenue. Mr. H. refused to prosecute and the boy was discharged.

Assault in a Bagnio.—Joseph Owen brought suit before Alderman Taylor yesterday, charging John O'Donnell with assault and battery. The difficulty occurred at a brothel on Rina street, Ninth ward. A warrant was issued.

The contract for the building of the new school house for the Fifteenth ward, has been awarded to Messrs. Frazier & Bros., Allegheny, for $38,445. The building, it is expected, will be ready for occupancy by January 1, 1872.

The office of James McBrier, Esq., on Sandusky street, Allegheny, was entered Thursday night. The thieves did not open the safe, and secured a pair of fur gloves for their trouble. This is the third time this office has been broken into.

"Pittsburgh Theatre," "Coleman's Opera House," "New Opera House, and the editions of "The Olympic," are a few of the designations suggested for the new Opera House. What it will be christened, we cannot guess, but prefer Pittsburgh Theatre.

Officer Little, at an early hour yesterday morning, arrested a suspicious looking individual calling himself David Patton, on Smithfield street, with a lot of burglars' tools in his possession. Mayor Hunkle sent him to the Work House for thirty days.

Obituary.—Mr. Marcus Morton, a young man of fine promise, died after a long and painful illness, at his residence in the 22nd ward. The deceased was a brother of Mr. Morton, of the well known firm of Morton & Morton, and had made many friends in the community.

Who is the coming man to fill the position made vacant by the death of James McAuley, Esq., on the City Hall Commission, is the question of the day. The act creating this Commission, gives the power to the Court of Common Pleas to appoint commissioners to fill all vacancies that may occur.

Joseph Vogel made oath yesterday, before Justice Kerkam, of Birmingham, charging Henry Zell with assault and battery. The parties work at Wolf, Howard & Co.'s glass works, and the complainant charges that Zell, without any provocation, struck him over the head with a club. Warrant issued.

Kicked the Bone In.—Kate Maloney went before Alderman McMasters and made oath charging Charles Thomas with assault and detainer. Powers went to the house of Kate, situated somewhere on the hill, and demanded admittance, and on being refused, kicked the door in. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

Wm. McCool was held to bail yesterday by Deputy Mayor Nicholas on a charge of false pretenses preferred by his landlady, Mrs. Costello. She alleges that he procured board from her to the amount of $57 00 by representing that he worked for the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, and that he would settle as soon as he got his pay.

False Pretenses.—William Buehle made an information before Alderman Floyd yesterday against Anthony Sipe, for obtaining goods to the amount of $74. William said Anthony a bill of goods to the amount indicated and received a check in payment thereof, which, on presentation was found to be worthless. An officer is looking for Sipe.

An information was made yesterday by Dr. Westbay, Dentist, of Penn street, before Alderman Donaldson, charging Michael Gulick, driver of a cast belonging to Mr. Rutherford, with gratuitous mischief. The Doctor alleges that Gulick, in passing through Liberty alley, wantonly and maliciously ran into and smashed a buggy standing in front of his stable. Held for a hearing.

Accident at the Transfer Depot.—Yesterday a man named Daniel Mulcahill, employed at the Transfer Depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, while removing iron, let a large bar fall on his left foot, mashing four toes. He was carried to the office of Dr. Ahl, Penn street, where Dr. Ahl, assisted by Dr. Brashear, successfully amputated the injured toes and the man is now doing well.

The Board of Directors of the Lawrence Sabbath District, Fifteenth ward, have organized for the year by the election of the following officers: President, Wm. Jancer; Secretary, Thomas D. Keller; Treasurer, C. A. Lorenz. Thomas Bodas was selected as representative to the Central Board.

The Secretary was instructed to have the Treasurer's report for 1870 published.

The *Real Estate Register* for this week is out; still improving, still growing. There are four pages of matter in this number, which will be indispensible to persons interested in lands, and the four inside pages form an unabridged dictionary of properties offered for sale, rent, lease, for lease, for exchange. This paper should be in the hands of every one, and soon will be. Call on your news dealer for a copy.

Letters held for postage, January 20: Aultman Steel Co., Canton, Ohio, 3 cents. Craig, James, Bradly's Landing, 3. Hall Brothers, Jefferson, Iowa, 3. King, Hamilton, Kittanning, Pa., 1. Pickering, W., Smeyrna, Del., 3. Ritchie, Robert J., Chambersburg, Pa., 3. Strong & Lowen, Athens, Ohio, 3. Soccer, David, Forest City, Iowa, 3.

It is with regret that we note the death of Mrs. Mary Pender, mother of Mr. Thomas Pender, at the advanced age of seventy-nine years. Mrs. Pender was forty-seven years a resident of this city and leaves two sons to mourn her death. They have our sincere sympathy in their bereavement. Her funeral will take place from the residence of her son, No. 46 Wylie avenue, to proceed to St. Mary's Cemetery, on Sunday at 2 P. M.

Slight Fire.—Yesterday about noon a slight fire occurred at a house on Fifth avenue opposite the Relief Engine House. A hole was burned through a floor, and a small quantity of wood in the vicinity, which embraced all the damage. During the disturbance the water hauled great ado on account of the large crowd assembled, but still worth a hundred now on Smithfield street.

Closing Out.—The process of closing out at No. 38 Fifth avenue, the stock of all sorts of upholstering and merchandise, still goes on. The stock must have been much larger than we supposed, as large quantities have been sold at the day and evening sales for a week or two, and crowds continue to attend, and go away with bundles of goods obtained for almost nothing. The sales are so extremely low that no one should leave remain say to be sold; but so it is. Go and see.

On Wednesday evening officer Wilson arrested John C. Baker at the Union Depot for being badly drunk. Baker, who was accompanied by two young ladies, said he was going to Baltimore, and the officer was taking him to the Mayor's office, the prisoner was seized with a violent fit, which continued for some time, and a physician from the city was again attended. Dr. Patterson had him and the children comfortably disposed of in the private room, and detained two men to watch all night. Yesterday morning the man was better. He is entirely out of liquor, and was sent to Mr. Davis, of Allegheny, who will take him home to his friends.

Rock Agents.

We are pleased to observe, at his post again, our genial friend Mr. Robert E. Morton, the general passenger and ticket agent of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. For some time past, through the illness of a relative, he has been drawn away from his duties, but with the return of that relative to his home again enabled to resume his duties. Mr. Morton is a thorough business man, and is very popular with the traveling public, and we are glad to see him back again. We also refer to a new advertisement which he has filled with such great success, and which will be found in another column. To the patrons of the steamer Rock Agents will be a welcome sight, and hereby much benefit to themself.

McKEESPORT.

Sabbath school Convention—Second Day's Proceedings—Resolutions.

The Sabbath School Convention met again on Friday morning and spent fifteen minutes in devotional exercises, Rev. D. K. Duff presiding. Resumed business. In the absence of Rev. J. W. Sproull, Mr. Asher Vankirk, one of the Vice-Presidents, occupied the chair. Prof. Sherratt opened the discussion on the question of "How can the session of the Sabbath School be made most interesting and profitable?" In order to make the sessions of the Sabbath School interesting and profitable, it is necessary to have a teachers' meeting for the purpose of preparing the lesson, so that they may know what to talk about when they go into the school to teach the children. In his experience in the Mission Sabbath School of the Second U. P. Church, Pittsburgh, the success of that School is due as much to the teachers' meetings as anything else. In order to interest infant classes it is necessary to have well qualified teachers, and especially such as are good singers. It is of importance too to have a uniform lesson for the whole school. This proves to be an interesting feature in conducting Sabbath School work.

Rev. T. P. Patterson opened the discussion of the subject of Sabbath School Literature. Sabbath literature is only second in importance to that of the teacher. The end of the Sabbath School is the conversion of children. There ought then to be such a literature as will promote that end. It is taken for granted that there should be a Sabbath School literature, and if it is not calculated to secure the salvation of children it should be discarded. The scriptures are the great instrumentality appointed by God for the conversion of all; the Bible therefore should be the text-book. It contains the history of good and bad men, and the end or issue of the life of each. Therein is inculcated the duties of parents and children. It abounds in examples of object teaching, and, in fact, in every thing necessary to instruct and interest children. Great care should be exercised then by Superintendents and Sabbath School teachers in the selection of literature for the Sabbath School library. The character of the Sabbath School literature of the present day is doing much to foster a love in the minds of children for that which is fictitious and unreal.

The question drawer was then opened. The first question was "Would it be proper to have Sabbath School Teachers meetings on the Sabbath?" Rev. D. F. Boyd would answer the question in the negative. The Sabbath is to be devoted exclusively to the service of God. But in teachers meeting things of a worldly character are sometimes introduced.

Professor Sherrett did not see any objection to meeting on the Sabbath. Nothing would be introduced in such meetings that would interfere with the sanctity of the Lord's day.

Rev. R. H. Elder believed it was proper in many circumstances to meet on the Sabbath. If teachers met for prayer they would be able to attend to their work in a better spirit; even if they did talk about ways and means to promote Sabbath School work, that would be for the glory of God.

Rev. D. K. Duff said much depended on the object had in view. If it was to reserve the week day evening for some worldly business, it would not be proper. Some might meet merely for the purpose of whiling away the hours of the Sabbath.

Rev. G. M. Hair did not think there was anything wrong in the thing itself. If properly conducted, a teachers' meeting should be strictly religious. There is much act of worship to give alms as to pray. But he had a preference for Sabbath school meetings at other days than the Sabbath. Preparation should be made for Sabbath work. He had no right to sit down and prepare his sermon on the Sabbath. Sufficient provision for the pulpit should be made during the week. Saturday evening was the best time for such meetings. The Sabbath is too much set apart and not for preparation, and Saturday evening is the best time.

Rev. D. K. Duff on what he said had reference to what he knew is sometimes done in meetings on the Sabbath day. He could conceive of meetings held on the Sabbath that would be eminently proper. They should guard against the ignoring of sacred time.

Rev. James Hamilton thought that the meetings should be held on the week-day. There is a growing disposition to transact worldly business on the Sabbath. Those who neglect of the time of parents and others would be taken away from their families. The consequence is, family duties are too frequently omitted and neglected.

Mr. George McKeag said they were commanded to labor on the first day of the week, as the Lord had prospered them. That was a work, and it was a work to receive the word preached. Meetings for legitimate purposes are proper.

Mr. Thomas Plumer thought the lesson should be prepared during the week, so as to keep us engaged in worldly pursuits during the week that they could not attend to the work. If so, he would have no objection to the teachers meeting in reference to their work. They had improper at their meetings. They had to illustrate the Sabbath School lesson sometimes by worldly things.

Rev. Robt. Graeey, D. D., opened the discussion, on "The use of the shorter Catechism in the family and Sabbath schools." The Catechism is recommended by the Bible, and especially from all the great and important doctrines of the Bible. This he illustrated from the Scriptures. The Bible is the text book. The question is, "What is the chief end of man?" And the answer is, "To glorify God and enjoy him forever." The Bible furnishes entirely the "Rule that God hath given to direct us, the Scriptures of divine truth, which are the only infallible rule of faith and practice." It was a sad day for the Church when the Catechism was taken out of the room of the family and for her when it shall have been re-introduced.

Rev. G. M. Hair said there was no more important subject than that of the Catechism than that of the use of the Catechism in the Sabbath School. The doctrines of the Bible are to be taught to children. If these doctrines can be found better stated in any other form let us have it. In his boyish days it was the "catechism or a "sound thrashing." Too many children now go to the Sabbath School to learn to sing, and only to learn to sing. They should be taught the doctrines of the Bible. Geography and Arithmetic are made too simple. They have got to "sing" the geography into children. The Catechism, it is said, is too dry. But we think labor for anything that is worth while to possess. Sabbath Schools are run now on the sleigh riding and party principle. The ringing of the bells is all that is looked for. There is too much of where labor for the bells in the Sabbath School. Children are taught a rotten theology that will ruin their souls. They are told to be good because God gives them good things, and naughty children; to be moral and temperate and upright and God will save them. But man is now justified in all the Bible. There is nothing of Christ in that. There is no doctrine in it.

Mr. Logan addressed, by request, the Convention on occasional entertainments in the Sabbath School, to which he said, unless in peculiar cases he was unwilling to speak. He also made a few remarks on Sabbath School literature, and cordially commended the *Youths' Evangelist*, published by James Kay, Jr. & Co., of Philadelphia, and the *Christian Worker*, published by Rev. George D. Matthews, of New York, and the publications of the A. P. Board of Publication, Philadelphia.

Dr. Easton thought a good selection might be made from many publications of the day, and would not confine himself to any. A proper discrimination were made, suitable books could be obtained. In the U. P. Publication Books are there were many admirable publications.

Rev. G. M. Hair said for the last twenty-five years the library of the Sabbath School had been filled with books unfit for either young or old to read. He never saw any of the real cream of the Gospel in anything published by the Methodist Sabbath School Union. He was not opposed to Sabbath School entertainments. Christ went to the marriage in Cana of Galilee.

Rev. Mr. Elder was for adopting the "middle extreme." He thought they should endeavor to get the children into the school, and a piece of candy might be made a means of grace. These entertainments cultivate the social principles. In the selection of books proper persons should make the selections. To make the session of the Sabbath School interesting, the exercises should be brief and spirited.

Rev. J. C. Nevin, returned missionary from Africa, expressed his gratification at what he had heard. The proceedings were interesting to him as a missionary. In China they continued their exercises into the week-day evening, as much as possible, moral and religious books. A small donation was a great inducement to children to attend school in China. Bodas was entered into with parents to allow children to attend on week days in the schools. They had also Sabbath school entertainments, and had subscription schools. He proceeded at some length and gave an interesting account of education in China.

Adjourned by prayer.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met at half past one o'clock in the afternoon and spent the whole time in devotional exercises. Mr. Thomas Plumer, presiding.

Transacted business. Mr. Van Kirk in the chair. Mr. Thomas Plumer in opening the discussion on "Missionary operations among children of non-professing parents," said they must labor to bring Jesus Christ before them, love them and desire their welfare. Where they have not suitable clothing. Dorcas societies might be formed to make clothes for children feel comfortable. Other speakers followed in the same strain.

The afternoon session was opened, and the following question was discussed, "Are persons who are not members of the church fit for officers or teachers in the Sabbath School?" Dr. Easton would answer it in the negative. Moral persons might do much good in talking about religion. But to teach religion practically they must have it themselves. They must be able to say "come" to Christ, and not "go" to Christ. It is not necessary, in this country community to employ any but members of the church.

Rev. G. M. Hair said it was a delicate question and should be approached cautiously. He did not prohibit those even to pray to God Christ through envy. He would like men to preach even if they only did it theoretically. Mr. Hair said Sabbath teachers are raising more for the next generation than ministers of the Gospel. He would like to have men and women in the Church as teachers, but pious and godly members.

After a short discussion of a few other questions, the following resolutions were adopted:

The Committee on Resolutions would respectfully report the following:

WHEREAS, The great work of the Church is to glorify God in winning souls to Christ and in building up God's people in faith and holiness unto salvation; and

WHEREAS, The Scriptures enjoin the duty of all dedications to God in youth time of life, when good impressions made on the heart are most lasting; therefore

Resolved, 1. That as workers for Christ we should give special attention to the religious training of the young in our respective fields of labor, and exercise over them such a care, by means of divinely appointed means, as will most likely (with God's blessing) lead them to "seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness."

Resolved, 2. That we regard the S. S. as designed and adapted to the proper training for God of youth, and that therefore professing parents are under obligation to send their children to these schools as one of the methods to manifest their duty to their offspring in the performance.

Resolved, 3. That our Savior in his tenderness and sympathy with children, took them up in his arms and blessing them, and rebuking those who would keep them from Him, has left us a perfect example in the treatment of the "lambs of the fold; and that special preaching to the children will best gain their affection and secure this "heritage of the Lord."

Resolved, 4. That as the literature of the day has much to do with the formation of individual character the greatest care should be exercised by those who superintend these schools, in selecting for Libraries those books only that are strictly religious.

Resolved, 5. That we believe the Shorter Catechism to be a most admirable summary of Bible truth, and that its use in the Sabbath school, is indispensably necessary in order to the proper training of the young.

Resolved, That we should endeavor studiously upon the minds of the young the idea that they should be workers in the Master's vineyard—exerting their influence for bringing the children of non-professing parents to Christ.

Resolved, That the subject of Temperance should receive special attention in the teaching of the Sabbath School.

The Convention adjourned *sine die*.

There was no abatement in the interest till the close. On the contrary, it seemed to increase. Every one seemed to be well pleased. The hospitality shown to the visitors by the good people of McKeesport is worthy of all praise.

A TOBACCO CASE.

Interesting to Dealers—An Important Decision which Should be Heeded.

The following *resume* of a case which was decided in the United States District Court, at Erie, last week, will be found of interest to tobacco dealers particularly.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT AT ERIE, BEFORE HON. JUDGE McCANDLESS—UNITED STATES vs. JULIUS NEID.

There must be a line of demarcation between the place of sale and the place of manufacture of cigars, even where the whole business is carried on in one rooms and cigars cannot be removed from the latter to the former until packed in boxes, stamped, labelled and branded as required by law.

Julius Neid was indicted in the United States District Court, at Erie, for violation of sections 78, 82 and 83 of the act of July 30th, 1868. The indictment contained five counts:

1st. Manufacturing cigars without putting the Collector's certificate of the number of cigar makers for whom bond had been given.

2d. Not keeping correct books.

3d. Not having the words "the place of manufacture" to the "place of sale" without the stamps, marks, brands, etc., required by law.

4th Selling manufactured tobacco not stamped.

5th Not placing manufacturer's notice on cigar boxes.

THE MANUFACTORY.

H. C. Rogers, the collector of the Nineteenth District, accompanied by J. H. Manley, Revenue Detective assigned to the Western District of Pennsylvania, visited the manufactory of Julius Neid, in the city of Erie, on the 26th of December. The retail department and the manufactory were in the same room. Along one side of the room, towards the rear end, were the tables or benches where the cigars were made. On the other side was a counter and show case, with shelves. On these shelves they found thirty-five boxes of cigars unstamped, and only one of them had the manufacturer's notice. They found a caddy of tobacco open, with part of the tobacco gone, and no stamp upon it. Also two glass jars on the shelf with tobacco in them. There was no collector's certificate posted on the wall. The stamp account showed his purchase of stamps, but from the entry his books showed the sale of 251,800, leaving a discrepancy of some 18,000 cigars, for which no stamps could be found. The whole number of cigars made was on Sunday, December 18, 1870. Various lots of tobacco were purchased by him, and not entered in his book.

THE DEFENCE.

The defence, which was conducted by E. Camphausen, Esq., turned chiefly on the third count. It was alleged that the whole room was the manufactory—that the cigars found on the shelves were placed there to dry—that none were sold, or removed from the room without stamps.

District Attorney Swoope, contended that a fair and proper construction of the act of Congress required that the place of manufacture should be kept separate and apart from "the place of sale;" that if both branches of the business were carried on in the same room, there must be a dividing line, and that boxes of cigars could not be placed on shelves there or otherwise prepared for sale, until they were stamped, marked and branded according to law.

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE.

Judge McCandless charged the jury, submitting the case to them.

The defendant is indicted for five distinct offences under the act of Congress regulating the manufacture and sale of tobacco and cigars. It may seem to you trifling and unimportant that all these minute details should be specified in so long an act, but the United Government should take cognizance of those apparently mere technical violations of the law. Behind them lies the fraud which defeats the great bulk of which is properly derived from liquors and tobacco, be collected. In this case you observe the cigars have been sold and have made on which no tax had been paid. When you consider the number of similar establishments all over the land you can form a proximate idea of the immense aggregate out of which the Government would be defrauded. On the first day of the week, as the Lord had prospered them. That was a work, and it was a work to receive the word preached. Meetings for legitimate purposes are proper.

Mr. Thomas Plumer thought the lesson should be prepared during the week, so as to keep us engaged in worldly pursuits during the week that they could not attend to the work. If so, he would have no objection to the teachers meeting in reference to their work. They had improper at their meetings. They had to illustrate the Sabbath School lesson sometimes by worldly things.

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